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FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

From the London Methodist Magazine.
CRUELTY OF HEATHENISM.

MADRAS.—The following account carries with it its own comment, and makes its own mournful appeal to the heart. Is it yet asked by any one whether the Heathen need the Gospel? Let him blush at the cold-heartedness which has dictated the sceptical inquiry, and thaw the frost of his spirit by those accursed flames which Paganism is almost daily lighting up in India, to outrage humanity, and to torture age and helplessness.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LEXCH dated Madras, November 23d, 1822.

I send you the following, which I have taken from one of the Madras newspapers. The truth of the statement cannot be doubted.

IMMOLATION AT HOURAH.

To the Editor.
Sir,—Knowing that you are a philanthropist, I beg leave to inform you, that directly opposite to Fort William, and not above one hundred yards to the southward of the late Mr. WILLIAM JONES' dwelling-house at Seepore, on Monday morning, at sunrise, a widow, the mother of a large family, was put on a pile of combustibles, and burned to death, attended with circumstances of cruelty, at which human nature shudders, and which I shall endeavour to describe, partly as seen by myself, and partly as informed by others.

On Friday the 11th instant, an old Brahmin died. At the time of his death, he was possessed of considerable riches, and had two wives, one of whom was many years younger than the other; and by each of these wives he had a large family of children, boys and girls, now living. The moment this man expired, his eldest son, heir to his property, posted off to Allypore, and applied to C. R. Barwell, Esq., Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, for a license to burn his own mother and his step-mother, with the body of his father; but it appears that Mr. BARWELL then granted a license for one wife only, the eldest, to be burned. Confident, however, that by another application, leave would be obtained to burn the other wife also, the pile was raised, and every preparation made to burn them both the next day at noon; but at the hour of noon on Saturday, no license was granted through the whole of that day. The news of this rather novel circumstance soon spread along Seepore and Hourah: thousands of people of all descriptions, were assembled to learn the particulars; and to me the family and Brahmin friends of the deceased, voluntarily confessed that either both wives must be burned, or neither of them could be burned, as the one for whom the license was obtained had declared that she would not be burned alone. On Sunday circumstances remained just the same as on Saturday, for Mr. BARWELL was inflexible; and no license to burn the youngest woman could they obtain from him, notwithstanding that they used every art, artifice and invention, which the craft and cunning of a Brahmin could conceive.

On Sunday, as on Saturday, crowds of people were in attendance from morning till night; and to all the Europeans, who inquired, the declaration of the deceased's family, and of the attending Brahmins, were the same, that the one wife could not be burned alone, she having dissented therefrom. Great hope began now to be entertained by the humane, that Mr. BARWELL's firmness would save them both; but the poor creatures were all this time, from the moment at which their husband had breathed his last, (on Friday at noon,) kept locked up, and not allowed to taste a morsel of victuals of any description; and the hope that had been entertained of their being saved from the flames, was greatly damped by the fact that they both would be starved to death by their merciless keepers.

On the following morning, Monday, the 14th instant, at sunrise, notwithstanding the previous repeated acknowledgments and confessions of the attending Brahmins, and of the family & friends of the deceased, that they would not burn the one wife alone, at that selected period, when they thought few eyes would be open to view their proceedings, the elder woman was dragged from her prison of starvation, made to mount the pile, and lay the putrid carcass of her so long deceased husband in her arms, the stench from which at that time was intolerable. Two thick ropes, previously prepared, were then passed over the bodies, and two long levers of bamboo, crossing each other, were likewise employed to pinion her down, the unconsumed ends of which are still to be seen on the spot.

All things being thus arranged, the eldest son and his wife, who was to succeed to the property, set fire to the pile, which speedily burned and consumed his own mother; and at this act, it is said he triumphantly exulted.

The other poor woman being still kept in confinement, and no nourishment supplied, is now pining with delirium, and a few hours more will no doubt end her existence also, she being actually starved to death.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Calcutta, Oct. 16, 1822.

HEATHEN ABOMINATIONS.

A late writer, in a highly respectable publication, has attempted to argue, that however foolish and ridiculous many of the ceremonies of the Hindoo worship may be, it is altogether unjust to ground upon them a charge of immorality against the worshippers. One is ready to imagine that such apologists for the "elegant mythology" of India, indulge themselves in remarks of this kind, because they are well aware that those whom they suppose, are not unwell the mysteries of abomination which they know to exist; and are restrained by feelings too honourable and sacred to be violated, from being more explicit than they are. Something, however, may be learnt, from the following anecdote, communicated by Mr. Pearce on a late occasion.

On March 25. This being the time of the worship of Banath, a form of Doorga, I requested a pundit to set me a copy of the songs usually sung at this festival, and the other festival in honour of Doorga, in the month of October, as I wished to translate one or two to send to my friends in England. He begged to be excused, and at last on being pressed for his reasons, said that they were in general so dreadfully obscene, that he could never utter them himself, nor allow any one over whom he had any influence, to be present when they were recited.—He added, that the one or two first were bearable, & he could procure them for me; but that as in the course of the night the passions of the audience became excited by the music, dancing, and singing, the songs became by degrees so abominably lascivious, that he could not on any account, recite or explain a line. I only feel it necessary to add, that the conversation referred to, took place in the house of the most respectable Hindoo in Calcutta; and let the reader consider whether the rites of Paganism here, may not well be classed with the "abominable idolatries" referred to by the apostle.—*—Lan. Rep. Mag.*

DESCRIPTION OF A TORNADO, With an Account of the Weather on the Coast of Africa. (From the Annals of Philosophy.)

From local peculiarities in the state of the weather on those parts of the coast of Africa, extending from the river Sierra Leone to the Equator, it is usual to divide the year into seasons of a denomination different from other parts of the globe; in place of spring, summer, autumn and winter, they are here called the tornado, rainy, foggy, second or after rains, and fine seasons.

The tornado season sets in about the middle of April, and continues to the middle of June: at this time these violent convulsions in the atmosphere are frequent; rarely two days pass without one being experienced; and even in the early parts of the month of April, they are sometimes felt. The load of vapour from which the atmosphere is unburdened by them, renders the air pure and wholesome; and the rain which falls in torrents for the space of an hour, dries up so immediately, that they may be deemed as contributing much to the salubrity of the climate.

These violent convulsions in the atmosphere so terrific to sailors, and which would be no less so to landsmen, if the state of cultivation was so far advanced as to expose the husbandman's labour to the ravages of these dreadful tempests, first show themselves on the eastern quarter of the horizon by a deep black cloud heavily charged with electric fluid. This cloud continues increasing in size sometimes an hour or two before it is put in motion, and constantly emitting vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by heavy and distant thunder. After a time it rises a little above the horizon, to which its lower edge is parallel, and extremely black, and then remains stationary for a short time; when it is again put in motion.—The most frightful flashes of forked lightning, accompanied by the heaviest possible claps of thunder, now issue from it in rapid succession. When it has reached a little beyond the zenith, a sudden chill is felt in the temperature, and then follows a more violent squall, or gust of wind and rain, than the most fertile imagination can picture; but which seldom lasts longer than half an hour. On shore, all animated nature seems extinct; nothing is seen, nothing is heard; every creature, whether man, bird or beast, having sought refuge and shelter from the approaching storm: but no sooner is it over, than the air, which was before close and sultry, becomes so delightfully pure and invigorating as to re-animate the whole animal creation.

About the middle of June, the rainy season commences, and continues to the beginning, and sometimes even to the latter end of November.—From the little cessation of rain which takes place during this period, the ground soon becomes drenched, and from it a miasma arises which engenders those pestilential remittent fevers so destructive of human life in this part of the world.

As the rains begin to subside, they are succeeded by thick hazy weather, arising from a rapid evaporation of the moisture still remaining in the ground.

About the latter end of December, and during the whole of January, a wind occasionally blows, possessing properties, and attended by circumstances, peculiar to itself; it is known by the name of the Harmatan, and blows from the eastward with considerable strength. It is always attended by thick hazy weather; notwithstanding which it is so dry and parching, that all woodwork warps and shrinks, and, if united by glue, becomes detached. Paper and books appear as if they had been placed close by a fire.—On the human frame its effects are considerably felt: the lips and nostrils become sore and inflamed, and the throat parched, and other exceedingly uncomfortable sensations are excited; although it is generally said to give to wounds and ulcers a strong predisposition to heal. Its duration varies from two or three to seventeen or eighteen days; this may be considered as a part of the finest season, which continues till the tornados again commence. It is not peculiar to this part alone, but prevails throughout the whole extent of tropical Africa.

The above description of the weather within the before-mentioned limits on the coast of Africa, although it appears to be divided, and governed by laws, with the most perfect regularity, is by no means to be considered as not subject to any variation; for although a portion of the year is called the tornado season, tornados are not uncommon during the periodical rains, inasmuch that in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, the end of September is frequently called the second tornado season.

CAUSE OF THE JEWS.

From Israel's Advocate.

LETTER FROM COUNT VON DER RECKE.

The following communications were addressed by Count Von Der Recke to Mr. Jadowicki, who translated them from the German, and transmitted them to the board of directors of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. They will be read with interest and pleasure by Christians, and by every reflecting and benevolent Jew. They are a triumphant refutation of the charge, that all plans to improve the spiritual condition of that interesting portion of the human family, are visionary. Something, it will be seen, has already been done, and through the instrumentality of a single individual; & if Christians more generally harmonized on the enterprise, and manifested more of the zeal and enterprise of this benevolent nobleman, we should, with the blessing of God, soon see greater things than these. The believer in Old Testament prophecy did not, indeed, want this proof, that Jew and Gentile can be associated together in one fold, under one shepherd. Infidels alone deny this. Yet it must encourage his heart, and strengthen his hands in his efforts to graft the branch which has been broken off into the olive tree. Such things partially realize the visions of the seers, and cherish the joyful anticipation of that day, when the Jews shall be brought in with the fulness of the Gentile nations.—*Ed.*

Dusselthal, April 11, 1823.

DEARLY BELOVED FRIEND.—My thoughts and my heart have often been with you. I have almost incessantly accompanied you with my prayers. Your letters have exceedingly comforted my heart and have given to my gloomy life of faith, hours of sunshine, and oftentimes new courage, in the great field of labours. Daily I intended to write to you, frequently I commenced a letter, but continually interrupted, it remained unfinished. I desired to give you all the details of our proceedings here, but was prevented until now, by the great pressure of my business in the concerns of the establishment. I cannot tell you how many difficulties the work at Dusselthal had to encounter before it became, in some degree, according to my wishes. I took possession of Dusselthal in the month of April last, without having a single individual in whom I could confide; but I struggled through, in the sure and joyful confidence that

the Lord would not forsake me. In the day time all the external concerns of the asylum laid upon me, and in the evening and night I answered the most necessary letters, until I sunk down through fatigue. Yes, my dear friend, I cannot tell you how difficult it was for me to endure in these troubles; and besides all this, I had many afflictions and persecutions, and that from Christians. In this situation I indeed wanted spirit and inclination to write to you. For joyful news I could not give; and thus I waited in hope of better times. These are now appearing as a reward and triumph of faith, which you will see from the statement and view of our establishment, which I have annexed to my letter, for the information of your society.

All the Jewish youth I have here are in the right way not only to become real Christians, but also active mechanics. Besides them, there are here three Jewish girls. One young man, more has just come, and many others are on their way hither. Mr. Simon, from Arolsen, a licensed preacher, who is living with me, was also a Jew, but was baptized when young. He is a humble devoted disciple of Jesus, and a faithful witness and teacher of the truth to the Jews under my care.

Your letters and communications I have duly received, and I fervently thank the Lord that he has heard my prayers, been with you, and given you wisdom and grace when you were in need of them. May he be still with you and bless you, according to the riches of his goodness. To excite an interest for the cause of the Jews in Germany also, I publish your communications by extracts. I have also issued addresses to all benevolent associations in Germany, for co-operation in our work at Dusselthal. We are already pretty numerous here. About eighty Christian children, of both sexes, among whom the grace of God is richly displayed, live happy and contented in our asylum. With the Jews of the institution, we are something like 120 persons, to whom the hand of the Lord gives, out of free grace, daily bread, and to whom, Oh admire his mercy! to whom unto this time no good thing has been wanting. True, I live here entirely separated from my parents and family, but amidst such immensely great labours that I have no time, either to mourn my separation or to feel my desolated situation.

If the establishing of a Jewish settlement in America goes on so favourably as a beginning has been made, I shall continue in my endeavours of preparing settlers for that station; omit the erection of houses for individual Jewish colonists around this place, but teach them the art of cultivation; and enlarge the workshops, and prepare useful mechanics. I expect daily, brother Marc from Frankfurt, to preside over an institution established not long since at Stockamp, a little estate of mine in this vicinity; the object of which is to educate such of the Jewish converts as have talents for the gospel ministry, for teachers of schools and for missionary labours. Mr. Simon, who came here with his good lady in May last, from Rotterdam, has been living at Stockamp since that time. He is now gone to see his old father, the Rabbi at Sloppa, in Poland, and to preach the gospel to him; and he intends to embark for America next year, together with twelve young Jews. All my friends desire to be affectionately remembered to you. They have not forgotten you in their prayers before the throne of grace. Let this encourage you in your labours for the good of your brethren, according to the flesh. Yes, my dear friend, let us continue to labour while it is day, looking to heaven for a divine blessing upon our small endeavours to meliorate the condition of the ancient covenant people.

Farewell, my dear friend and brother. Jesus be with you, and bless you richly. Remember me most cordially to brother Frey, and give my best respects to all the members of the board. In the arms of love I embrace you and my brother in the Lord.

A. COUNT VON DER RECKE & VOLLMARSTEIN.
Note.—Mr. Simon, of Arolsen, and Mr. Simon, of Poland, are two distinct persons.—*Translator.*

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY INSTITUTION AT DUSSELTHAL.

For many years it has appeared to me a matter of great importance, and has been a real concern of my heart, to effect amelioration in the moral condition of the Jews, by more salutary means than have hitherto been adopted. For this purpose, I desired to establish a colony of converted Jews, entirely separated from the mass of Christians. I very soon however saw, that the Jews, in such a manner insulated, would, although renewed in spirit, yet remain Jews in habits and customs, and most likely stand solitary in the midst of Christendom. I therefore resolved on a plan, to unite the Jewish proselytes with an institution I had already on hand, and whose object is, to receive poor youth of degraded, or of criminal and disorderly parents, and give them an education that will preserve them from mendicancy, or following the bad examples of their wicked parents.

In the prosecution of this plan, I bought the estate Dusselthal, formerly constituting a Roman Catholic convent, near Dusseldorf, on the river Rhine, with the intention of locating there the asylum for the poor forsaken youth, and of appropriating a part of the buildings, and all the lands belonging to, and laying without the walls of Dusselthal, to a colony for the Jewish proselytes, in such a manner that a house be built for, and a few acres of land assigned to each colonist;—and that within the walls all possible kinds of trades be established, and carried on for the benefit of the general institution; all in which the Jewish proselytes in common with the youth of the other asylums should receive instruction. An elementary school, in which the common branches of education be taught, and Jewish as well as Christian children received, should afford also to the illiterate convert, an opportunity of improving himself in neglected sciences—a chapel erected at the expense of both institutions, and a minister of the gospel supported by both should serve for their edification and religious instruction. The whole establishment should have a Treasurer, he be obliged to keep special account of each branch, and conscientiously expend the money received, only for the object for which it has been given.—Into the general Treasury of the united institutions, the proselytes, as well as the youth of the other asylum, pay their fair price for board and tuition, either by themselves, or from the Treasury of their respective institutions. It will be left to the choice of the convert, after having finished his apprenticeship, to remove into a distant part of the world, or settle as a colonist on the lands of Dusselthal, all pursue his trade or husbandry. To carry all this into execution we have, until this time, been incessantly at work, & with the small means thus at our command, done incredibly much.

What is a very short period has already been accomplished, may here be mentioned. We must not, however, expect any considerable results; for how could we reasonably expect this, since the work only began lately. To raise our edifice

we needed first a foundation, and then building materials; with patience we must now await the products. A germ that has just begun to shoot, cannot be expected to be at once matured; a development must first take place. Would you have a glorious work brought about? Its single elements must be prepared, and then by means of these, the gradual progress of the whole becomes possible. Such was the case with the greatest and most glorious work, the spreading of Christianity; wherefore our Lord compares it to a mustard seed. And so it is with our small work here. It has only taken a beginning; for it is not yet a year since Dusselthal became the Lord's property; that is, a property wholly and exclusively dedicated to his service, and the advancement of the kingdom of his Christ. These are only the first elements for building up a little Zion here; but if we continue to labour in faith, and grow not weary of our work, we shall see its walls raised, its watchmen placed over it; and by the gracious aid of the divine Spirit, a people of the Lord gathered into it from among the descendants of faithful Abraham.

Dusselthal presents one of the most suitable localities for such an undertaking. Besides the main point, the spiritual pasture which an increasing flock of Jewish disciples of our Saviour will find here, by the institution for forsaken youth, they will want no external benefits necessary for such a colony. A large two-story house with wings, to which, if circumstances require it, an addition can easily be made, enables us to afford shelter to a number of persons immediately.—Should colonists come, we shall proceed to erect little houses for them; and likewise enlarge our factories and workshops if many should come desirous of learning a trade. We would also keep the object in view, to open a refuge to the poor Jews who are desirous of embracing Christianity; to assign them a place, where provision is made for, and they could uninterruptedly seek after, the real salvation of their souls; and where at the same time, they could improve themselves for becoming useful members of society, and be secured against necessity and want. Children and adult persons can here find reception, as the accompanying circular shows, which I have distributed throughout Germany. They have here liberty and space to settle and support themselves by trade or husbandry. Care will be taken especially to give to the Jewish youth as complete instruction as possible, in practical Christianity.—For this purpose an able minister of the Gospel, whose heart is enflamed with love for the salvation of the Jews, shall be employed as soon as we are able to make out a call for him. For although we have found the man qualified for that office, we have not yet found the means for his support. For the present, the more immediate spiritual superintendence of the converts is entrusted to the care of Mr. Simon, a young divine of eminent piety & zeal, from Arolsen, in the province of Waldeck. The reason of their being as yet so few Jews comparatively within our walls, may well be ascribed principally to our want of having an able clergyman stationed here, and without him we could neither receive our converts by baptism into the church, nor give regular instruction to those seeking after truth. When our institution shall be supplied with a faithful pastor, the proselytes will have every possible opportunity, both of hearing the whole counsel of the God of their fathers, and of acquiring those sciences which are useful and necessary in common life. As to the latter we introduce various professions and trades into our establishment, and communicate the knowledge of them to our pupils, according to their different talents and abilities.

I would give here a true statement of what we have already done towards the advancement of this object. An extensive farm belongs to Dusselthal, on which agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and the whole business of farming, are cultivated on as large a scale as possible. This enables us to give to the proselyte, who has relish for it, the best practical instructions, and the fairest opportunities of acquiring this branch of active industry, which, as a colonist, whether it be his intention to settle here or in the contemplated colony in North America, or any where else, is indispensably necessary for him; by which, also, he can easily find a support in our country, and which will always be of great value to him, even if, in the providence of God, he should hereafter be destined to follow another occupation. Connected with this branch is the finer art of gardening, to the acquirement of which various opportunities are afforded to the pupil by a large garden, kept in the best state of cultivation. A fourfold mill work, driven by the Dussel stream, presents a fair opportunity to a young man wishing to make himself master of this art. No less does a large brewery and malt-house to a person desirous of becoming acquainted with this business. The baking establishment also takes apprentices, as do the tailor, shoemaker, and saddler shops. Joinery and turnery are practised, and the youth instructed in the making of them. A wagon-maker's shop and a smithery have been established, and are ready to receive apprentices. A glazier and a varnisher will also take some youth in their business. Cotton and silk weaving are about to introduce. To render assistance to those whom a weak constitution of body should deny the acquirement and practice of one of the above trades, we have introduced wool-spinning, the fabrication of paste-board articles, of balls, of hair and wire chains; and finally, a school in which maps and copperplate prints are coloured. This affords to the ingenious, who by delicate health are unfit for harder labour, an easy and pleasant employment, which promises a sufficient profit for the necessities of life. Those who display extraordinary talents and abilities can be trained up in our institution for school-masters. Nevertheless, they must acquire a trade besides, in order to have more sure means of procuring their living. It is not our object and design to educate the young Jewish converts for missionaries. The missionary life, unassuming and most self-denying as it is, appears to the youth in a different aspect, and they often cherish only a desire to traverse the world, and have their names in the public prints, while anxious to be educated for a missionary. But we would give them a general education, and train them up to an active and industrious life, teaching them a trade, by which they may earn their own bread; and if in riper age they are called by the grace of God to a spiritual office, and they be willing to exchange comfort and ease for the toils and labours of a missionary, then indeed they will prove by action what they feel within their hearts.

This is in a short compass, what by the grace of our Lord has been brought about in less than a year's time. Innumerable difficulties and oppositions have, by the aid of our blessed Saviour, already been overcome in faith; it only requires continuing to labour with faith and patience, and the work will undoubtedly prosper.

As I said before, the results of our first labours must not be expected to be considerable. Something however, has already been done for the salvation of immortal souls, which, to the praise of Al-

mighty God, I would mention here briefly. A Jewish orphan boy, from Hamburg, found wandering about, begging alms, was received, and hopefully gained over to the truth. He has talents, and we willingly concur in his wishes of becoming a schoolmaster, and give him an education accordingly. Another boy, who loved the Lord Jesus, and was added to a Christian church in the vicinity of Frankfurt, was sent here for instruction, of which he stood much in need. He received such, and followed the occupation of a barber. A man of about thirty years, from France, who was formerly a Jewish teacher, was brought from darkness into the gospel light, and received by a public profession of his faith into a Christian church in Frankfurt. He is attending here a course of instruction, preparatory to the office of Christian teacher. A youth from Denmark, whom we found in a very sad condition, in the highway to misery, we received as an enemy to Christianity, but he became soon a warm friend to it. He at first engaged in joinery, but we have since thought it best to give him as an apprentice to a silk weaver. A Jewish teacher from Hesse, quite an elderly man, who in the eleventh hour tasted that the Lord was gracious, found a refuge here, and is engaged in rhising. A youth from the vicinity of the Rhine, lately baptized, who formerly followed mercantile business, is devoting himself to gardening. An elderly man from Hanau, converted to the Christian faith, sought for a refuge, and found it here; he is employed in domestic occupations. A youth from Cassel, lately baptized, pursues the saddler's trade. A young boy from Amsterdam, was recommended to us by government, his parents being under their care in the house of correction. A young man from Warsaw, formerly a Jewish teacher, became converted, and served the missionary, Hoff, as an interpreter. Mr. Hoff sent him to us to be taught a trade, and the young man chose the tailor's trade. From the above communication we may perceive how far, by the grace of God, the work has advanced, and that it is in a progressing condition.

O let us all, who know and love the Lord, advance with all the means and power with which we are favoured, the further unfolding and extension of his kingdom, in hope, in durable activeness, and in confidence of Him who will be with us all the days until the end of the world, and who looks with blessing upon all works undertaken in filial confidence. O that we may never get weary, but combat manfully for the standard of Christ, for the salvation of Israel. That we also esteem no sacrifice too great to bring to Him, who did not esteem his life too dear to give as a ransom for our sins.

O that we were one in love, and active faith, and the Jews could bear testimony that we are real disciples of Christ.

Translation of a Hebrew Card, circulated by order of Count Von Der Recke.

INFORMATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.
In Dusselthal, near Dusseldorf, is an institution for poor forsaken children, where Jewish children also will be received, without expense to their parents, to be instructed in the principles of Christianity, and afterward to be taught useful trades. Boys and adults likewise, who are desirous of being instructed in the Christian religion, and to learn a trade, will find here a comfortable asylum. Beloved brethren of the house of Israel, improve this invitation! Consider what belongs to your peace! If you have no peace—which you cannot have, because no one hath it who hath no living faith in Christ; harken then to the entreaty, and seek peace and rest for your immortal souls by Jesus, who is the true Messiah, blessed for ever. Amen.

MARINER'S CAUSE.

From the New-York Seamen's Magazine.

THE SALVATION OF SEAMEN IMPORTANT.

The salvation of Sailors is important in a mere moral point of view. It is a fact which every careful observer must have noticed, and deplored, that the morals of seamen, influence to a great extent, the morals of society at large. Their profaneness, debauchery, drunkenness, and contempt of the Sabbath, vices to which they are much addicted, have a most ruinous effect on the morals of our cities and principal seaport towns. Children can with difficulty enter the streets at all, without hearing the very dialect of hell, before they know its horrid import: they see the Sabbath profaned, hear the songs of the drunkard, and the obscene ditties of the brothel, and "know that the dead are there," and that these paths lead down to the very gates of hell. By these means, the young mind, in a little while, and evil hours of temptation, contract habits of vice which are eradicated in after life with the greatest difficulty. The sailor feeds, with his hard earned wages, the brothels, and polluted boarding houses, those sinks of pollution from which issue streams of vice to run in every direction through the land.—Now let seamen be converted to Christ, and the most effectual means are taken to dry up these fountains, and of course to destroy the streams.—It was a view of the moral influence of sailors on the community that drew from a good man the following remarks on the importance of their conversion. "Our cities and maritime ports will be essentially benefited by the reformation of seamen. Our youth will be saved from the effects of their evil example. The number of those sinks of pollution that infest the purlieus of our large towns, will be diminished. Merchants will feel more safe in committing their vessels to their management. There will be no resistance to authority, no mutinies, no piracies on the part of a Christian crew. Drunkenness will become disgraceful, & profane swearing be banished from amongst them. In the forecabin of every ship Christian Hymns will occupy the place of lewd ballads, religious tracts that of the profane jest-book, and no heart-hearted tar will be ashamed to be seen with the Bible in his hands. Their topics of conversation will be changed. Instead of relating to each other the revelries and debaucheries in which they had spent their hard earnings at the last port looking with delight to the new scenes of profligacy and vice in which they are to engage in the next, they will be found decanting on the happy meetings they have attended, on the pious addresses to which they have listened, on the earnest and devout supplications to heaven in which they have united, and contemplating with delight a fresh engagement in these exercises at the port to which, under God's blessing, they will soon be wafted." These, certainly, are results at which every friend of morality must rejoice: and they are by no means improbable results, for they are what, in many instances, have actually followed the efforts for the reformation of seamen.

A SAILOR'S LETTER TO HIS MINISTER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1823.
REVEREND SIR.—I am conscious while writing this letter, that I am taking a great liberty by addressing myself to you; but I hope and trust, from your known goodness, that you will forgive this

POET'S CORNER.

From the London Methodist Magazine.

MOONLIGHT.

Bright shines the moon on the mountain's brow,
Bright o'er the wavy sea she gleams;
Bright shines the moon, but brighter thou
Who clothe'st the moon with all her beams.
O shine on me, thou holy Sun!
With healing in thy wings arise,
And bid the night of grief begone,
And dry the tear-drop from mine eyes.
I cannot, will not comfort feel,
Whilst thou dost hide thyself afar;
Come, Saviour, come, thyself reveal,
Rise, Day-spring: rise, my Morning-Star.
Rise on this cheerless heart of mine,
And let me now thy glory see,—
And bid me rise,—and bid me shine,
The child of happiness and Thee! A. G. J.

MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Memoirs and Select Remains of an Only Son; by the Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole, England.—Published by M. Newman, Andover; price \$1, in boards.

This work contains the best and most interesting exemplification of the power of education, which we remember ever to have seen. WILLIAM F. DURANT, was the only son of parents, who appear to have felt deeply the importance of early giving the right bent to all his faculties, and who also possessed that power over their own tempers and affections, and that evenness and stability of character, which were necessary for carrying into complete exercise the excellent principles on which their system of parental discipline was founded. In the principles themselves, there is nothing new. There is not one of them which every judicious parent would not wish to act upon; nor even one which he would not profess to act upon; but it was a constant and invariable adherence to those principles, which seems to have distinguished the case before us, & to have crowned the efforts of these parents with uncommon success. That, while a child, Young Durant exhibited more than common powers of discrimination and reflection, the anecdotes recorded in these pages abundantly testify. That he afterwards displayed talents of a high order, and possessed habits of deep investigation, who can deny after reading the late productions of his pen? Still we are inclined to attribute a great proportion of his superiority to the course of training, which he underwent; and we have known many children, who, we are persuaded, had they been from infancy subjected to as perfect a course of moral and intellectual culture as was Durant, would have attained an eminence not less imposing, and would have afforded, when compared with their actual situations in life, examples no less striking, of the truth and importance of the maxim, "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

The subject of early education is becoming every day more and more deeply interesting. It is most painful to the Christian philanthropist, when he casts his eye around over the families even of the most favoured parts of Christendom, to perceive in how few of them the parents exert, or are capable of exerting, a direct and salutary influence in forming and training the minds of their children in the paths of knowledge and virtue.—It is painful to observe how many children arrive at years of maturity, without any moral discipline, save what they have encountered in their necessary intercourse with their fellow beings. It is painful to behold how many heads of families are disinclined in their tempers and characters, and discordant in their modes of parental government; how many operate only on the fears of their offspring, without even aiming to secure their confidence and affection; how many are capricious and unreasonably weak and wavering, and thus become either the tyrants or the dupes of their children. Many are the unhappy mortals, now the slaves of their tempers, and the scourges of their neighbourhoods, who might have gone through life with comfort, and have enjoyed the respect and affection of their acquaintance, had those tempers been subdued in infancy. Many are the dissolute and worthless men, who might have become useful members of society, had they been trained in childhood and youth to curb their passions, and submit to restraint. In fine, of those who now shine as lights in the world, how many have had to subdue their own tempers and form their own characters, after arriving at years of discretion? This is a most momentous subject; but we do not intend, of course, to discuss it here.

It is with impressions like these, that we cannot refrain from recommending this little work, especially to parents, in the most unequalled terms. They will here see, how the temper, the passions, the affections, the intellectual faculties of a child, may all be moulded into a form of due proportions, which shall at least hold out the promise of high excellence and usefulness. They will see too, how a child was trained to habits of piety; so that religion became interwoven with his earliest affections, and was the source of purity of conduct and tranquillity of mind during life—of resignation and of hope in death. We consider this as the most important part of the book; because we fear it is in this part of education that the most deplorable mistakes & deficiencies exist.

In regard to the natural endowments of the subject of this memoir, although they were evidently of a superior cast, yet we are not inclined to place them in so very high a rank as the biographer would seem to claim. We think much allowance must be made for the fact that the biographer is his own father, writing too under the intense though painful excitement of recent bereavement. When Durant is compared with the lamented H. K. Wray, whose childhood was passed in comparative ignorance, and in the hebetating employments of a butcher's boy & a stocking-weaver, the preponderance of native genius is evidently on the side of the latter. Had White enjoyed the same advantages as Durant; the same fostering care in childhood, and the same aids and incitements in youth; we cannot but think he would have attained a grade of knowledge, of usefulness, and perhaps of virtue, still higher than that which has already placed his memory on an everlasting foundation.

Mr. WILLIS.—The questions of your correspondent "A. B." on the subject of *Choirs in Churches*, deserved a more serious answer than what "C. D." has given. Haste necessarily prevents any notice of C. D.'s very objectionable sentiment about the "Treasury," &c. The principle and the practice of *Choir Singing*, as it is now practiced, deserves much serious and Christian examination. Although I am not one of your known correspondents, yet the favour of inserting a few queries on this subject, will oblige.

1. What constitutes Praise to God, as in the act of singing, and what is implied in performing this part of public devotion?
2. What state of mind & qualification of heart are necessary to the acceptable performance of this act?
3. If, as it appears by the general practice, persons may praise God by proxy, may they not also pray by proxy?
This would appear to be the sentiment of some Christians, by their frequent observations, as "He made a good prayer; or, he made a very poor prayer," &c.

The above may lead to an examination, favourable to Christian consistency, and the desire is fervent that some able pen would communicate to the public Scriptural sentiments, that the people may praise God with the Spirit as well as with the understanding. [Communicated.]

For the Boston Recorder.

TRACTS IN BOSTON.

Two societies, one of gentlemen and another of ladies, were several years ago formed, chiefly with the purpose of distributing in Boston the tracts of the American Society. From the origin of these societies to the present time, they have been constantly pressed with applications for tracts, with which the low state of their funds, has rendered them unable to comply. The ladies have appropriated a portion of their funds to the supply of persons travelling to distant and destitute parts of our country, but the gentlemen have confined their distributions almost entirely to this city. The very pressing applications to these societies, have induced them in several instances to make special efforts to increase the amount of their funds; but hitherto without any adequate effect. Each has continued to receive and expend about one hundred dollars annually. They have been able to supply to a considerable extent, the Sabbath Schools, the seamen's meeting, the meeting at the mission house, and partially, the application of missionaries labouring within the city. Much beyond this they have not been able to go; and these very obvious and eligible channels of communicating the friendly influences of tracts to those who most need them, have been supplied but in a cautious and calculating manner. At least twice as many tracts have constantly been needed for distribution within the city, as these societies have been able to furnish. The great good which might have been done by these messengers of reproof and consolation, has been but partially accomplished. The drunkard has gone on tipping, the profane man swearing, when a tract, costing one cent, might have given health to the trembling limbs of the one & to the polluted tongue of the other. The wicked have continued to sink in vice, and poverty, and wretchedness; or have gone to final perdition, when if these messengers had been sent one after another to warn them of their danger, it might reasonably have been expected that some at least of them might have had their feet turned into that path which would have led them up to everlasting good. While we build new houses of industry, hospitals, court houses and jails, and empty our treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars, we keep back the few dollars, or even cents, which might have done much to render all this expense unnecessary. The community which saves money by withholding moral instruction from its inhabitants, will find that its savings tend to poverty. II.

For the Boston Recorder.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. WILLIS.—I attended the annual meeting of the American Education Society, at the Old South Church, on Wednesday evening, October 1st. After the respectful attention which was given by a large assembly to the exercises, I had hoped that some one would have prepared for your paper, a more full account of the Report and speeches. But, as the time did not allow any thing more than a brief statement, some of your distant readers may be gratified with further particulars concerning the Report; especially, as so much time is usually allowed to pass, between the reading and publishing of the Reports of our most important benevolent societies.

As one of the friends of the Education Society, whose feelings have not formerly been as much interested in this object as in some others, nor as much as its comparative importance demands; I wish the last Report may soon be furnished, to all who did not hear it. It commences with an acknowledgment of God. It is arranged under the following plan: Causes of sorrow, solicitude, and encouragement. The causes of sorrow are, the death of beneficiaries, friends, and ministers of Christ. Of solicitude, the discouragements of beneficiaries, the present state of the funds, and the desolation of our country. Of encouragement, the increase and improvement of religious newspapers, and the medium thus furnished for addressing weekly, the whole country, in favour of education; the distinguished & active member of the Methodist Church & Society in this town, and possessed a mind of a superior order. During the first part of her sickness she manifested great composure of mind, but in the latter part of it, entire resignation to the will of God, & that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ which disarmed death of its sting, & the grave of its terrors. Being sensible that the time of her departure drew nigh, she set her house in order, gave directions relative to her funeral shroud, and then quietly fell asleep in Jesus. She was amiable and affectionate in her disposition; lived respected and beloved; and in her death her friends and acquaintance are consoled with the animating hope that she has gone to that rest which remains for the people of God.

Died, in Wrentham, on the morning of the 5th inst. Mrs. NAOMI F. HARLOW, wife of the Rev. William Harlow, in the 34th year of her age. In the death of this truly virtuous and worthy woman, her deeply afflicted relatives and friends, and the praying part of community have experienced a loss indeed. She was amiable and pious; an ornament to the church of Christ; an example to believers; an affectionate companion; a tender and provident mother; a blessing to her acquaintance, and especially to the circle of females, with whom she was most devoutly and endearingly united in the cause of Christ. They have heard her prayers; they have seen her godly example; they have listened with lively interest to the devout sentiments of devotion and Christian experience, which proceeded from her lips. May they never forget the lesson she has taught them by her example, nor the lesson they have been obliged to learn by this last sacrifice of mortality.

I sincerely and deeply sympathize with the afflicted husband, who is left with his motherless children, to sustain the labours and trials of the ministerial office. May he commit himself and his little ones to God, who is able to grant them abundant support and consolation in this, and every time of affliction. May God prepare the hearts of connexions and friends at a distance, to receive the solemn intelligence, and to sustain the heavy stroke of this bereavement. We mourn not as those without hope; for we believe, that when her mortal eyes were closed in the shades of death, she was then received to behold the face of her Redeemer in righteousness, and was satisfied when she awoke, with his likeness. But, "Why should the poor rehearse a life well spent? Her pious deeds are her best monument."

I would furnish some account of the speeches, but perhaps the gentlemen will be induced to furnish them for publication, and you may not find it perfectly convenient to insert this notice of the Report.

For the Boston Recorder.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Massachusetts Missionary Society, was held in Boston on the 30th ult. At this meeting, the Macedonian calls from the new settlements in Maine, and from feeble and destitute churches in our own State, were unusually numerous and pressing. At their meeting in May last, the Board appropriated more than all their disposable funds, and at this meeting, relying on the liberality of a Christian public, they have ventured to increase their appropriations for the relief of these destitute congregations. Who could turn a deaf ear to these urgent calls for the bread of life? It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that the Treasurer of the Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:

From the Union Religious Charitable Society of Weymouth and Braintree,	\$46 25
\$30 of which is to constitute the Rev. Jonas Perkins a life member.	
From the Congregational Society in Parsonfield,	25 00
From the Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andover, to constitute him a life member,	30 00
From the Benevolent Society in Wellfleet,	12 12
From the Executors of the Will of Mr. Ephraim Noyes late of N. Bridgewater,	90 00
Mr. Noyes became a member of the Society soon after it was formed, and paid his annual subscription until his death; and in his last Will he left this substantial evidence of his attachment to the Society, and of his benevolent feelings towards the destitute churches of our own country. An example worthy of imitation.	

The North American Review is in future to be conducted by the Rev. J. Sparks, late of Baltimore—Professor Everett has withdrawn his connection with it.

Columbian Newspaper.—The first number of a monthly publication of a political and literary character, called the Columbian Library, has appeared at Lima. It is conducted with talent, and will no doubt prove interesting and valuable to the old and new world.

Bible Abridges.—About 16 years ago Mr. Ward, (late deceased) going through a village opposite Calcutta, left at native shop a Bengalee New Testament, that it might be read by any in the village who chose it. About a year afterwards three or four of the most intelligent of the inhabitants came to Serampore, to inquire further respecting the contents of the book left in their village. This ended in six or eight of them making a public profession of Christianity. Among these three deserve a particular notice. One was an old man named Juggernath, who had been long a devotee to the idol of that name in Orissa, had made many pilgrimages thither, and had acquired such a name for sanctity, that a rich man in Orissa was said to have offered him a pension for life on condition of his remaining with him.—On his becoming acquainted with the New Testament, he first hung his image of Krishna or Juggernath, which he had hitherto worshipped, on a tree in his garden, and at length, cleft it up to his rice. He remained steadfast in his profession of Christianity till his death, which happened about eight years after. Two others of them Kishnoo-das and Sebeck-ram, being men of superior natural endowments, employed themselves in publishing the doctrines of Christianity to their countrymen in the most fearless manner, while their conduct and demeanor was such as to secure them universal esteem. Kishnoo-das died rejoicing in Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of men, about five years ago; and Sebeck-ram is now a member of the church meeting in the Loh-bazar, and resides in the village opposite Calcutta, he explains the scriptures to all who resort to him, being esteemed by all who know him. [London Ev. Mag.]

Maid Capital in London.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, July 24th, 1823.—"The super-abundance of capital floating in various directions throughout the money market, is absolutely surprising. Exchequer bills, which yield only three per cent, bear a premium of thirty-four shillings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reduced the interest of the National stock from 5 to 4 per cent, and still it fetches nearly the price of the former. The India Company has lowered a portion of its debt from 6 to 5 per cent. Thus a great capital is furnished, and the effect on all branches of business in Great Britain is astonishing. In Lancashire, alone, 70 new cotton factories are recently built; and a proportionate number near Glasgow. The amount of cotton sold at Liverpool in these weeks, is very uncommon—51,000 bags. The quantity of goods sold by the factories is as unusual as the quantity of cotton purchased."

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

"In the year 1775, (that is, forty-eight years ago) the number of freemen living under free governments was—

In the British dominions, about	12,000,000
In Holland,	2,300,000
In Switzerland,	1,000,000

Total No. enjoying freedom in 1775, 15,800,000
At this time the numbers are quite different, viz:

British subjects in Europe,	16,000,000
United States of America,	11,000,000
French,	29,000,000
Dutch and Netherlands,	3,200,000
S. American Republicans, about	13,000,000
The Brazils,	3,500,000
Spain,	9,000,000
Portugal,	2,500,000

Total No. enjoying freedom in 1823, 87,200,000

OBITUARY.

Died, at Falmouth Mass. on the 24th September, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Mr. Barney Merchant, and third daughter of the late deacon Isaac Hall, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in the 53d year of her age. She was a distinguished & active member of the Methodist Church & Society in this town, and possessed a mind of a superior order. During the first part of her sickness she manifested great composure of mind, but in the latter part of it, entire resignation to the will of God, & that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ which disarmed death of its sting, & the grave of its terrors. Being sensible that the time of her departure drew nigh, she set her house in order, gave directions relative to her funeral shroud, and then quietly fell asleep in Jesus. She was amiable and affectionate in her disposition; lived respected and beloved; and in her death her friends and acquaintance are consoled with the animating hope that she has gone to that rest which remains for the people of God.

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THE DECISION.

THIS day published by S. T. ARMSTRONG, 50 Cornhill, price 37 cents, *The Decision, or Religion must be all or nothing*; second American Edition, considerably enlarged.

"This is one of the most interesting and useful little works we have met with for a long time. It is recommended by its simplicity, by its familiar representation of actual character, and by its style. It is adapted to the gayest and most thoughtless of our youth; it is calculated to engage the interest if not to affect the heart, of the most sober-minded and moral of our community; and to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, it affords the most animating encouragement, to hold fast the profession of their attachment to him, and to abound in godliness and good works." "The story itself is a very short and simple one, but its characters are so true to nature, that we have no doubt it has been drawn from what has occurred in real life. Our regret in laying down this little volume was, that it is too short. As it is, we cherish the fondest expectation, that the lessons which it is meant to teach will reach the hearts of many hitherto strangers to the truth, and enable them, like Gertrude, to choose that better part which shall never be taken from them."—*Christian Herald*.

Also, for sale as above, *Prayers for children and youth*; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Christ, 37 1-2 cts. *An Essay on Faith*. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 50 cts. Remarks on the Internal Evidences of the truth of Christian Revelation. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 62 cts.

HISTORICAL READER.

JUST received and for sale by James Loring, at his Book-store, No. 2, Cornhill, The Historical Reader, designed for the use of Schools and Families. On a new plan. By Rev. J. L. Blake, Concord, N. H. Price 75 cents. Conversation on Natural Philosophy, with Questions, a new edition. Improved by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 150 cents. Blairs Rhetoric, with Questions, by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 75 cents. Oct. 11.

BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN MIND.—The Subscriber intends to publish immediately a Second American Edition of this valuable work. M. NEWMAN. Andover, Sept. 22, 1823. 41

IMPROVED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. LATELY published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 75, Cornhill.

A new edition (the 23d) of MORSE'S IMPROVED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied with ATLAS. The publishers have now the pleasure of being able to state that the patronage which this work has thus far received has exceeded even their highest anticipations. A very large number have been sold within a short period, and its introduction is continually extending.—Instructors and School Committees who have not yet seen the work, are respectfully invited to call and receive a copy for examination. The plan and general merits of this Compend, have been noticed and approved by the following, amongst many other gentlemen.—E. Porter, L. Woods, & J. M. Mordock, of the Andover Institution; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the U. S.; Capt. A. Partridge, of the Military Academy, Norwich; Rev. J. Lyman, Preceptor, Morristown, N. J.; Professor Stillman, in his Journal of the Arts and Sciences; J. V. N. Yates and Gideon Hawley, Esquires, late Superintendents of the Common Schools in the State of New-York; and by the latter in his Report, recommended for introduction into the schools throughout that State; Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New-York; Rev. Frederick Beasley, University of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Farnsworth, Bridgewater Academy; Rev. Wm. Allen, Pres. Bowdoin College; Andrew Mack, of the Academy, at Haverhill, N. H.

Parsons Cook, of Westfield Academy, writes thus, "I deem it no disparagement to the excellent systems of Geography now in use, to say that this (Morse's) is superior to any; and I shall accordingly take measures to introduce it into the Academy in this place."

Simon Colton, Preceptor of Monson Academy, writes as follows, "I have taken some pains to compare it (Morse's Geography) with others of a similar design, and I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion, this has the advantage over all I have seen. The name of Morse undoubtedly stands at the head of the Geographers of his country. Stephen Farley, Atkinson Academy; John Young, Dover Academy; Rufus A. Putnam, New Ipswich Academy."

* An ancient ATLAS adapted to this work, has just been prepared and is now ready for sale by the publisher and the booksellers, generally, throughout the country; by Bliss & White, and Messrs. Collins, New-York; Carey & Lea, and A. Small, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; E. & E. Hosford and Daniel Steele & Son, Albany.

* Booksellers supplied by the hundred in sheets. The Geography is sold with or without the Atlas. Oct. 4.

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN.

WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. Have just published, (price 37 1-2 cents), *Prayers for Children and Youth; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Jesus Christ*.

"And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sitest in the house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."—*Deuteronomy vi. 7.*
From the Preface.—"It is with the hope of aiding Christian mothers, and especially those who are united in maternal associations, in this pleasant duty, that this little book is written." "If one mother is aided in the discharge of her arduous duties, or one child is better instructed in its duty to God, and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, it will be an ample reward to one, who is most deeply impressed with the responsibility of parents, and the importance of well adapted instruction to children."

Sold by Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; C. Whipple, Newburyport; S. T. Armstrong, Boston; J. P. Haven, New-York, and by Booksellers generally. Salem, Oct. 4.

DOUGLASS ON MISSIONS.

THIS day published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, *Hints on Missions*. By JAMES DOUGLASS, Esq. First American Edition.—Price 37 1-2 cts.

"The comprehensive view which Mr. Douglass has taken of the whole sphere of Missionary exertion—of the agency actually in operation, and of the resources and means which it remains to employ, is at once highly interesting and valuable.—This is eloquent writing; but, what is more, it is as just as it is eloquent.—Of the feasibility of some of the plans suggested by Mr. Douglass, different opinions will be entertained; but, the impression left by the perusal of his eloquent remarks, cannot fail to be in favor of at least the rationality of the moral enterprise in which we may now be said to have embarked.—His Hints must be recognized as proceeding from a comprehensive mind, glowing with a genuine and expansive philanthropy."—*Eclectic Magazine*.

Also, vol. IV, of Scott's Family Bible; subscribers are requested to send for their volumes. In Press, and will be published in a few days, *The Decision, or Religion must be all or nothing*. From the third Edinburgh edition, considerably enlarged. Oct. 4.

JUST published by "The Society of Inquiry respecting Missions," at Andover, *Hymns and Sacred Songs for the Monthly Concert and similar occasions*.

For sale by S. T. Armstrong, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston; by Geo. Goodwin & Son, Hartford; by Wm. Whipple, Newburyport; by the Society of Inquiry in Yale College, and by J. F. Haven, New-York.—Price 25 cents single—and \$3 50 per dozen. Oct. 4.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, has published and offers for sale the following books, on liberal terms, by the dozen or single.

Alden's Reader, containing, 1. The Art of Delivery—articulation, accent, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses, key, or pitch of the voice, and tones. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of Prose. 2. Poetic numbers, Structure of English verse—feet and pauses, measure and movement—melody, harmony and expression. Rules for reading verse. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of verse, &c. This is one of the most systematic school books in use, and is extensively circulated.

Murray's Grammar Abridged, with alterations and improvements. Designed for the younger class of learners. By a Teacher of Youth.—Fifteenth edition.—Price 1 dol. 17 cts. per dozen. It is used in nearly every school in Boston, and more generally in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, &c. than any other Grammar.

Murray's Exercises, tenth edition.
Murray's Key, a new edition. Price 37 1-2 cts. *Watts on the Improvement of the Mind*. With Questions adapted to the work; for Schools and Academies.—Second edition.

Dr. Johnson says, that "Watts on the Mind ought to be read over once a year, by every person. Should you make the trial, I am persuaded the result must be beneficial to your character, unless you are extremely deficient towards yourself."

Mason on Self-Knowledge: Showing the Nature and Benefit of that important science, and the way to attain it, &c. With Questions adapted for Schools and Academies. Third edition with Notes, and with Questions on the American Revolution, and on Customs of Nations, &c. Much used in primary schools. Third edition. Price 1 dol. 12 cts. per dozen.

Barbauld's Lessons.
Pope's Essay on Man, printed on handsome Nonpareil type, at 12 cents each.
Alger's Elements of Orthography. Price 12 cts.
Arithmetical Tables.—6 cts.
Franklin Primer.—12 cts. Oct. 4.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY Packages of Crockery and Glass Ware, comprising a very complete assortment for country trade, are offered for sale at very low prices, by J. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 20, Broad-street. Oct. 11.

JEREMIAH FITCH & Co. No. 7, Market-Street, Up Stairs.

HAVE just received, by the late ships from England, their usual supply of Woolen, Cotton and Worsted Goods, which are offered for sale, by the package or piece. 8w Oct. 11.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.

A LARGE assortment of 4-4 White Flannels, do. 4-4 white, together with a good supply of red and blue Salubrious Flannels, small figure, received by CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street.

French, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls. CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street, will open this morning, one case containing French, Cashmere, and Merino Long Shawls, the Cashmere being of a style and quality seldom met with in this market, consisting of white and black, together with a few dark colors, suitable for elderly ladies. 6w Oct. 4.

LONG SHAWLS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-street. Have recently opened, 2 cases of Raw Silk Long Shawls, scarlet and amaranth colors—1 do. white Cashmere, new patterns. 6w Oct. 4.

DANIEL APPLETON,

No. 21, Broad-Street, Corner of Central Street, HAS received, and offers for sale—Black, blue and mixt English and French Broadcloths; Flannels; plain and figured Bombazines; Plaid; Kerseys; Pelisse Cloths; Cashmere Shawls; worsted Hose; 4-4, 6-4 Oil Cloths; Choppa Rascals; Bandannas; Craple Shawls; Craple Scarfs and Dresses; black & colored figured Canton Craple; black Lavantines, &c.—Also, blue & fashionable mixt Ladies French Cloths, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or yard.

BOMBASINES, FIGURED POPLINS, &c.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-street. Have opened 2 cases broad and narrow Bombazines, containing white, pearl, dark slate, light do. French grey, drab, crimson, and claret colors—2 do. broad and narrow Poplins, of various colors, and of superior quality.—Gros de te. For Pelisse—figured Silks—twilled do.—Satins blue pearl and white—English Crapes—plaid and striped Silks—a few dozen small size Chinese Scarfs for the Head—fancy Silk Hdkfs. &c. Also 1 case small size Gipsy Hats, Nos. from 34, to 60, of extra quality. 6w Oct. 4.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL BEAL, Mill-Pond-Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his Warehouse is well supplied with rich and low price FURNITURE, viz:

144 Pair New-York Chairs, elegant pattern, and richly ornamented;
200 do Boston and country make, of all qualities and prices;
2000 Bamboo Chairs, green, straw, & rose colored;
200 Rocking, half size, Children's do. &c.
200 Large Bureaus, high finished;
200 Bureaus, of all qualities and prices;
125 Mahogany and Stained Bedsteads, high and low prices;
125 Dining and Pembroke Tables, with and without Castors;
20 Grecian Card and Pembroke Tables;
130 Work Tables, with and without legs;
20 Secretaries, with Glass & Mahogany Tops;
75 Wash Stands and Toilets;
20 Grecian Wash and